

THE BRITISH COLONIST.
Friday Morning, June 7, 1867.
TO ADVERTISERS.
To AGENTS.
English and Continental Echoes.
The European papers received by this mail are singularly devoid of political interest. The Reform Bill "drags its slow length along" and the debates over it fill the Times; but we already know, by telegraph, the result of the proceedings, and how far the Government receded from its original position upon the measure. In the Times of April 11, Lord Brougham comes out in support of household suffrage and in denunciation of bribery. His Lordship says: "I trouble you with a few lines on the important question of household suffrage. It ought to be granted fairly and frankly and not loaded with conditions and exceptions which render it unavailing. The only condition that I see is an absolutely essential one, that the house should have been owned or occupied by tenants or lodgers for two years. I should not much object to a rating of a certain amount, but I think that immaterial, as my reliance is upon the two years, for owners, or tenants, or lodgers, but I would punish with the treadmill all who receive or offer bribes. When the slave trade existed its profits were such that men ran the risk of capture and forfeiture; but when my Act made it punishable by transportation, no one chose to run the risk, and the abominable traffic was entirely extirpated. I believe the same result would happen with bribery." Earl Russell made a most creditable speech on the same day. The old man has twice the pluck of some of our more modern politicians, and he told the Lords he did not believe Canada was indefensible. It would be hard of defence, but not harder than the defence of Portugal half a century ago, when we had to fight for a country further off than Canada is now, against France and Spain, in command of 400,000 splendid troops, under the greatest General in the world:—"But we, too, had a great General, but, above all, we had spirit and determination to defend Portugal, because she was our friend and ally, and that defence succeeded. There still remains the Treaty, there still remains Portugal, and I defy you to say that the defence of Canada is a bit more difficult than the defence of Portugal at that time." It may, we fancy, be taken as certain that any danger of a quarrel between Count von Bismarck and the German Parliament has passed away. The only serious point was compromised. The members would not vote the military budget for ever, and the Minister would not have it annually. So the arrangement is to last without revision till 30th December, 1871, a five years' dictatorship, which, under the peculiar circumstances, is reasonable. The Princes have still to assent to this draft, but with a French war cry in their ears they are very nearly powerless. The demand for Luxembourg has accelerated Count von Bismarck's work by months. The grand jury on April 10, without much de liberation, threw out the bills against General Nelson and Lieutenant Brand. This speedy decision will cause little surprise, inasmuch as the equity of the case could only be met by releasing the subordinates from a prosecution when the responsibility lay with their principal, and the law was declared by the Chief Justice in his charge to be in some degree doubtful even to himself. Thus, we trust, terminates a proceeding which with any other result whatever could only have added to the regrets, deep and lasting, which lie upon all the previous transactions. The Jamaica rebellion with all its ill-regulated zeal, owe their origin to acts and persons long since beyond all earthly question, to the brutalities of slave-owning and the interested frauds of self-seeking negroes. It is impossible to discriminate where wrong ends and venial error begins, and the only way to avoid further injustice is to take no further action on the past. Just before the rising of the Court the grand jury attended before Mr Baron Channell and reported that they had concluded their labors, and at the same time made the following presentment in reference to the case:—"The grand jury strongly recommend that martial law should be more clearly defined by legislative enactment." At Paris, this time, there are no less than 45,000 exhibitors. The number of exhibitors at the Crystal Palace of 1851 was under 14,000. At Paris, in 1855, there were 24,000 exhibitors; at London, in 1862, there were nearly 29,000. One hears on every side, "This is the last of the exhibitions; or, at least, for many a long year there will not be another." No wonder; for, besides that these great shows follow one upon another with irritating frequency, they are crushed by their

own weight. Here, moreover, is a horse show, a cattle show, a poultry show, a grand international dog show, a ploughing match, a show to illustrate the whole history of labor from the beginning of the world. The juries are assembled; hour by hour they pass from stall to stall, and, as the decree has gone forth that they will make their awards in a few days, the exhibitors are obliged to be ready, if they would not forfeit their chance of honorable mention. The Times is making in big type what the Americans call a "tall" proposal. It wants all the Railways to federate themselves under a Parliament composed of all railway chairmen, who are to have, we presume, one vote for each million of capital. They are to settle all disputes as to territory, lay out new lines, provide a new system of debentures, and—the Times really hints it—to elect Mr Hudson as general President of the Railway system. The Paris Debats published an article deprecating a war between France and Prussia more on account of the future rule of Luxemburg. The Liberty, however, points out in exciting words that France must maintain her independence by showing to Count Bismarck that "if there is a German nation, there is also a French nation," which the people are "determined to defend and tear to pieces the odious treaties of 1815," if necessary. The alliances and friends of the contending powers were eagerly canvassed. Prussia was pretty well assured that in case of war with France, Russia and Spain would be on her side. The Italian people were with her, but the Cabinet of Florence doubtful; Austria was regarded as doubtful but with many friends of Prussia; and England, although neutral, pointed out the 'good luck' of Bismarck and 'mistakes' of Napoleon in the columns of the London Times. The London Times encourages the consolidation of German Fatherland in words which read very like a notice of rearrangement of the Holy Alliance. The Russian budget for the year 1867 was officially promulgated in St. Petersburg on the 17th of April. The total revenue is stated at 443,800,000 roubles, in cluding 15,000,000 taken from the Anglo Dutch loan of 1866 to cover the deficit of that amount. 25,500,000 roubles are appropriated for the construction of railways, and are covered by receipts from special sources. The expenditures on account of the national debt is 73,000,000 roubles. The budget for Poland shows a revenue of 16,500,000 roubles and an expenditure of 20,100,000 roubles. The Paris Presse of April 16th alludes to rumours of the resignation of Count Bismarck which, it adds, is said to have been caused by a difference of opinion between the Count and the King of Prussia, the latter being unwilling to accept the evacuation of Luxemburg on principle. Count von der Goltz would succeed Count Bismarck as President of the Prussian Ministry. Earl Derby's health continues feeble. The Spanish Prize Court at Cadiz declared the capture of the English ship Queen Victoria by the Spanish cruiser to have been illegal, and the Epoca, of Madrid, considers that by this decision the difference between England and Spain in this matter is terminated.
The Country Sale.
British Columbia is safe! The negotiations for the sale of this Island to San Francisco have failed, and the "agent" has returned chop-fallen. The San Franciscans, we are told, said they would like to get the Island, but they didn't want to pay anything for it; and as for "subsidizing a newspaper" to keep the Annexation pot at a boiling point, they wouldn't feel like doing that until the people had been written into a state of mind to hold a public meeting and petition to be annexed. The San Francisco papers have also tried down considerably with regard to the Annexation question. The Times says the people of the Colony must petition for Annexation before they can expect the Americans to notice them. The Bulletin speaks in the same strain, and adds that Great Britain would have no objection to let us "slide" if we but petitioned to be annexed—a statement the intelligent editor of that paper knows is "chaff" "A Mr George I. Wright, described as an Englishman, expresses his views through the Alta on the subject of Annexation. In a letter addressed to "Hon Amor DeCosmos, Member of the Legislative Assembly, Victoria, V. I.," he denounces the Hudson Bay Company, ridicules the Governor, the Judiciary and the Legislature, speaks of the blessings (?) of manhood suffrage, free church, cheap (?) law and invites the colony to become part and parcel of the "Great Luminary of the West." Who Mr George I. Wright is, does not appear; but if he be an Englishman, he must know that there is no more chance of Great Britain ceding her Colonies than there is of Mr Wright giving away one of his children. As to the manner in which Great Britain has treated us in the past, there is but one opinion expressed here. But the Colonists are hoping for better things and a radical change in England's policy toward them. As for Annexation meetings being got up or petitions circulated, they would stand a very chance of success. If attempted now, they would end in a disgraceful "fizzle." Two months ago the iron was hot; but the Annexationists failed to strike, and the opportunity has escaped them.
A LEGAL FETTER.—In the neighbourhood of Presburg, in Hungary, a few days since, a woman was charged with being the receiver of stolen goods, which were found in the cellar of her house. She had been married her life a Jewess, but about six months ago she was converted by a rascal of the Church of Rome. The date of birth remains in Hungary from the date of baptism. Therefore the woman when on trial made the ingenious plea that she was an infant not come to years of discretion, and could not legally be convicted. The intelligent tribunal, after serious cogitation, held her defence to be a good one and acquitted her. The widow now finds herself to be in an excellent position. Being legally only six months old, though virtually over a hundred years of age, she is immune from all charges of crime without fear of legal consequences.—Express.

By Electric Telegraph
SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST
LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.
Washington Territory Election.
SEATTLE, April 6.—Additional returns increase Flander's majority to 180.
Four more counties yet to hear from, which are expected to give a large majority for Clark.
DELAIED DISPATCHES.
Boston, May 29.—Wendell Phillips, in his speech, said he would not be content until the Radicals nominated a black man for Vice President, which would strengthen the party.
At Kingston, Canada, a crowd assembled on the wharf to-day to see Jeff. Davis, who was on the steamer bound for Toronto.
SAVANNAH, Ga., May 24.—G. W. Gayle, who offered a reward for the assassin of President Lincoln, on being brought before Judge Huston, of Alabama, yesterday, on the charge of complicity in the assassination, presented a full pardon from President Johnson.
Quebec, May 28.—There is great distress among the inhabitants along the banks of the gulf and river St. Lawrence, owing to the failure of the crops and fisheries, and Government aid has been invoked.
China.
(S. F. Alta.)
By the arrival of the Hamburg ship Garland, we have files of Hongkong papers to April 12th. We find few items of general interest; but the following concerning the ship Parsee, which left San Francisco for Hongkong some months since, with a negro crew, shipped at this port, and carrying over \$200,000 in treasure, is important:
"Shortly after the Parsee left the Sandwich Islands, it was discovered that the treasure room had been entered and some of the boxes broken open. On further inquiry, it turned out that a plot had been hatched by some of the crew to murder the Captain and officers and all not connected with the plot, after which they were to take possession of the treasure, scuttle the ship, and take to the boats. On making these discoveries, strong measures were taken, and all those connected with this diabolical conspiracy were put in irons—not, however, it is reported, before some blood had been spilt in the struggle. Most of the mutineers were afterwards released in order to work the ship, but three of the ringleaders were brought into port in irons.
It was reported at the Merchant's Exchange last evening that the officers of the Parsee had a sharp fight with the mutineers, being armed with Henry rifles succeeded in bringing them to a surrender, after killing one and wounding two or three more. The crew were all negroes, and were shipped in San Francisco.
The report that the American barque Rover had been wrecked on the southern end of the Island of Formosa, and all the crew murdered by natives, is confirmed. The crew of H. M. S. dispatch vessel Cormorant, endeavoring to land to gain more definite information, but were fired on and compelled to retreat, one man being wounded. The Cormorant then shelled the place for two hours, and returned to Amoy.
The Hankow Times gives particulars of continued successes of the Nienfai, who have recently routed the regular Chinese troops, and are committing such excesses in the vicinity of that city as to stop all trade and fill the place with fugitives.
Sandwich Islands.
The St. George's benevolent Society of Honolulu, organized by British residents in 1854, has 200 members. The other Benevolent Societies in Honolulu are the German Benevolent Union, American Relief Fund, Ladies' Savings' Society, and the Hawaiian Benevolent Society. The Societies above named are not the only ones which are of a benevolent type, for there are the Masons, Odd Fellows, Mechanics' Benefit Union, also the Roman Catholic, Ladies' Benevolent, St. Andrew's Cathedral, and another, fostered by Queen Emma, which is attached to the Kawaunao Church.
Sugar from the plantations were selling at prices varying from 5 to 5 1/2 cents.
A large number of whaling vessels had arrived at Honolulu.
The Island of Kauai is suffering for the want of rain.
Central America.
PANAMA.
Commander Leonard Paulding, of the U. S. steamer Wateree, died on board his vessel in the harbor of Panama, on the morning of the 29th of April. He had been suffering from chronic dysentery ever since he arrived on the coast. He was buried on the Island of Pilemore.
Diego Briggs, Mr. Pallen and Mr. Richards, dining at the house of Mr. Palmer, were accidentally poisoned, arsenic instead of salt having been used in cooking. All the party recovered. A nurse attending Mrs. Palmer ate some of the meat and died.
CARTHAGENA.
From Carthagena we learn that the Spanish frigate Narves de Tolosa had reached that port and taken possession of the supposed Chilean privateer Ruy (R. R. Cuyler). The Spanish Captain gave the Captain of the Ruy forty days to prove that the latter vessel belonged to Colombia, but meanwhile took out such portions of the machinery as to prevent her going to sea.
The Ruy sailed from the United States as an American vessel, but after getting to sea changed the flag to that of Colombia. The crew are principally Americans, and we learn, object to remain on the ship under present circumstances, so the U. S. ship Osceola, which was at Aspinwall when the news arrived, started immediately for Carthagena to look after the crew and see that they were properly protected, but without any intention whatever of interfering with the Ruy, which is now a kind of nondescript as regards her nationality, and will in all probability come to grief, from the fact of not being able to claim any nation as her rightful owner.
South America.
PERU.
The last news from Peru tends to confirm the belief that the present Administration cannot hold out very long.
The country appears to be disappointed in the governing ability of Prado, who is now almost helpless, having been deserted by his former supporters and left without a party, and a strong feeling prevails in favor of the recall of Castilla.
Ex-Admiral Tucker, who recently resigned his commission in the Peruvian navy, has been sent by that Government on a mission to the Amazon. There is little doubt that Tucker's resignation was to some extent brought about by his recent conduct towards United States naval officers.
CHILE.
The accounts from Chile are little more encouraging than those from Peru, though the Administration in the former country is in a stronger position, and may be able to quell any attempt at revolution.
The British bark Cabana drifted on to the rocks whilst entering the harbor of Valparaiso,

and sunk in three hours, but was afterwards got afloat, and will be repaired.
Her British Majesty's frigate Sutlej sailed for England on the 6th of April.
The Mendoza revolutionists were defeated at La Posta de Cerrillos on the 1st of April, after a fight of four hours.
Australia.
NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sydney dates are to the 1st of April; Wellington dates to the 8th.
Much anxiety prevailed at Wellington and Sydney from the non-arrival of the Mataura, which vessel was due at Wellington on the 21st of March.
The Sydney correspondence of the Star and Herald has the following:
Mr Napier, manager of the Commercial Bank, was found drowned in the pond in his garden. He is supposed to have fallen into it in a fit.
Scott, the murderer of his wife, was executed on the 18th inst., and persisted in proclaiming his innocence to the last.
The Executive has suspended the principal Government officers of the public works departments, in consequence of enquiries made into Eastwood's frauds.
The weather during the past week has been unusually boisterous, with extremely heavy rains, and thunderstorms. The schooner or Manila was wrecked at Bulli and the steamer Kiama detained a whole week in Merimbula harbor, the month of which became filled with sand and compelled the steamer to put her cargo ashore before she could get out.
Parliament is expected to meet early in June, and a stormy session is looked for.
A meeting of the American residents was held last week, at which resolutions were passed that the present Consul does not possess the confidence of the American residents in VICTORIA.
Mr Beaumont, late second tenor of the Opera Company, while out shooting with Mr Lytzer, received the charge of the latter's piece in the face. The shot penetrated the eyes, completely destroyed one of them, and rendering the safety of the other very dubious.
The celebrated railway case, Bruce vs the Queen has been settled by the Government paying £107,500 in full of all demands arising out of the railway contracts.
Dickson, late bill-clerk of the Oriental Bank, has been committed for trial for stealing the securities belonging to the Bank, particulars of which have already appeared.
The exports of wool of the clip of 1866, from October to the end of March, amounting to 153,052 bales, an increase of 22,000 bales over the previous season.
The sale of Fisher's celebrated racing stud proved a failure. Fishhook, the crack of the stable, and winner of the Tasmanian champion race, was sold for 1,800 guineas, but was repurchased by Mr Fisher, who stopped the sale rather than let the stock go below their value.
The schooner Albion, of and for Sydney, coal laden, was driven ashore about ten miles south of the Heads, during the gale on Saturday night. Only two seamen were saved out of seven.
QUEENSLAND.
The new settlement at Townsville has been visited by a severe hurricane, which almost destroyed the entire town and did great damage to the sugar and cotton plantations. The damage to the town is estimated at £15,000. The schooner Eva, which left before the gale came on, is missing, and is supposed to have foundered.
Government intenders extending the telegraph to Cape York.
The cotton crop is nearly all picked, and is larger than at first anticipated.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Twenty vessels, 19,000 tons of breadstuffs, have already sailed for England via Brazil. The total exports this season are over 30,000 tons and there is yet 105,000 more available for shipment.
Legal proceedings taken in the Moonta Mine case are likely to stop the production of copper there for some time, and as the Barru Mines have already stopped, great distress among the mines is apprehended. Capt Cadell has proceeded to Northern Australia with the steamers Eagle and Fire Fly, to examine the new territory and report on its suitability for settlement.
New Zealand.
Capt Macdonnell has been appointed to the command of the East Coast Volunteers, but there is not much likelihood of any further hostilities there for a time, as on every occasion recently the rebels have found themselves worsted by the settlers.
Several Chinamen have been arrested for the murder of a miner found killed near Christchurch.
The yield of the gold fields continues as large as ever.
Jamaica.
HAYAMA, May 25.—St Domingo advices state that Salnave has assumed the Dictatorship, sent for Souleuvre and dissolved the Provisional Government.
The British Consul landed at night and sent for men of war next day to protect his person and British interests.
Canada.
(Dates to April 25.)
BELLEVILLE, April 25.—The snow having nearly disappeared from the back townships a great deal of prospecting is being done in the gold region. A fine show of gold was discovered yesterday on the Gardner farm, Hamrockburn.
A further discovery of gold has also been made in Elzavir, in the proportion of over \$1000 to the ton. The Richardson mine still remains closed, owing to the suit now pending in the court of chancery.
The property of mounted police who have been drilled here for some weeks past left to-day for Madoc. There are now eight daily stages between this place and the gold regions.
The Ottawa Citizen says: A young lady of this city, having been afflicted with a frightful odor for several days, which repulsed her friends, at last discovered in her waterfall a dead mouse. It had been placed there by a mischievous brother.
J. Bates, an advocate, was fined \$10 and costs in the police court, at Montreal, for assaulting Major Stimpson, the latter having refused Bates' demand for a gentleman and ladies. To be sent to Messrs Hibben & Co., G. Sandrean & A. Keyser, Government street.
First class Mail will be provided on the occasion.
Jesse Cowper,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Boots & Shoes
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS
Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's.
At the Old Stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply the wants of the Public in his line.
THE LATEST STYLES
Received by every arrival from England and San Francisco
je6 I

New Advertisements.
WEEKLY
BRITISH COLONIST
NOW READY,
AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORES.
DR D. R. MORGAN,
OCULIST,
523 KEARNY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.
THOUGH NO RECENTLY ARRIVED.
Dr M. takes pride in referring to the cures of a number of severely diseased Eyes, as follows: A. V. Boleyn, 11th St. Sacramento, afflicted over 17 years, cured in less than 4 weeks; L. P. Bice, Marysville; Jno Gilbert, E. M. Parry; E. J. Curry, and many others, San Francisco.
The worst cases of Granulated Lids, Entropion and Opacity of Cornea cured in from 4 to 10 weeks.
ARTIFICIAL EYES.—One hundred Eyes, from the Manufactory of A. V. Boleyn, 11th St. Paris—the best in the world—fitted by Dr J. P. Boleyn, 523 Kearny Street. Office with Dr Morgan, as above.
DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES OF THE EAR, EYE, MOUTH AND NOSE ENTIRELY REMOVED. je7 6m
500,000 CIGARS
AT
Five Dollars per Thousand.
B. C. HORN & CO.,
CORNER FRONT AND CLAY, SAN FRANCISCO.
je7 I & 2
THE PIANIST'S ALBUM
A COLLECTION OF
Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Boleros, Galops, Mazurkas, Quadrilles, Four-hand Pieces, Dances, &c.
A Brilliant Set of Pianoforte Gems.
Sold to every Grade of Capacity, and indispensable to every Family who would become familiar with the Pianoforte Music of the Day.
This new volume, being the third of the "HOME CIRCLE," will be welcomed by all who desire to have the BEST PIANOS to a convenient form. A very large number of the tunes contained in this new compilation are not to be found in any other, though much admired and in constant demand, a fact that will render it the leading book of its kind. Price, Plain, \$2.50; Cloth, \$3.00; Cloth, full cover, \$4.00. Sold by all Music Dealers. OLIVER DENNY & CO., Publishers, 227 Washington street, Boston. je7 6m
NOTICE.
BAILEY'S FARM, SANICH ROAD.
AN ARRANGEMENT HAVING BEEN effected between the undersigned and the Attorney for the plaintiff in the suit of Williams v. Bailey, the sale of Household Furniture, Wharfedale and Home Counties, advertised to come on on June 7th, is postponed for one month.
A. BUNSTER. je7
CARD.
Imperial Fire Insurance Company, Victoria, V. I., June 6th, 1867.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRE Department. I beg on behalf of this Company to tender the sum of Fifty dollars.
I am, &c., J. K. STEWART.
The Chief Engineer, Victoria Fire Department.
Victoria, V. I., June 6th, 1867.
Mrs J. R. Stewart, of the Victoria Fire Department, in receipt of your cheque of \$50, for which, on behalf of the Victoria Fire Department allow me to return my most sincere thanks.
I am, &c., J. K. STEWART.
Acting Chief Engineer, V. F. D.
je7 1w
For San Francisco Direct
THE CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND MEXICO STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER
Active,
CAPT. WINSON,
Will sail from Bradrick's Wharf for San Francisco on SATURDAY, June 8th, at 4 o'clock p. m.
For Freight or Passage apply to
J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent.
je7
BRITISH SHIP "SIAM."
Infers the Citizens of Victoria and the Colony generally, also, those residing in the different Cities of Washington Territory and Port of Puget Sound, that he will soon be prepared to undertake "Hedgehog" Spray? or "Stirrup-Ox" Gas, in the Extraction of Teeth.
"Tid" then, "Morton's Lotion" will be administered, accompanied by "Bleed" and "Bleed" the last raffing, on the same terms as extracted at the St. George, under the application of "Other" Whichever Spray.
This latter process is a local anesthetic; which, by the way, is a "Freezing Process," and cannot be counted as "Stirrup-Ox" Gas, it was first given to the world in 1856, by Dr Branch, of Illinois.
"No" Quackery, and none but First-class Operations Performed. All work neatly, strongly and satisfactorily rendered.
je6 DOUGLAS STREET, June 5th.
SOIREE DANSANTE.
MRS PALMER BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to her Pupils and the Public that she will give another of her Soirees, at the King Viceroy Hall, Government street, on AUGUST 10th, at 8 o'clock. To be met at Messrs Hibben & Co., G. Sandrean & A. Keyser, Government street.
First class Music will be provided on the occasion.
je4
Jesse Cowper,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Boots & Shoes
LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS
Yates St., opp. Wells, Fargo & Co's.
At the Old Stand of Webster & Co., is prepared to supply the wants of the Public in his line.
THE LATEST STYLES
Received by every arrival from England and San Francisco
je6 I
New Advertisements.
ALEXANDRE'S CLOVES!
FRESH SUPPLY,
By Express to-day.
J. H. TURNER & CO.,
LONDON HOUSE, June 6th, 1867. je7
To Visitors from California, Oregon, the Sound, &c.
AT
VICTORIA HOUSE,
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS, VICTORIA, V. I.
Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of
Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c
At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles, the Goods being imported from Europe by Express Monthly.
The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:
White & Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blouses, Ticking, &c., &c.,
Also on Hand in Great Variety.
Wm. DENNY, Manager.
je6
NOTICE.
TO MAINTAIN OUR RIGHT TO THE Ground in Langley Alley, the thoroughfare is closed for a few days.
A. J. & J. LANGLEY.
je6 3t
NOTICE
I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE Public that I have declared the Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas Fulton and myself in the business of Farmers, Graziers and Cattle Dealers, at Glenora Farm, Metchin, dissolved of this date. Dated the 4th day of June, 1867.
Witness—John Copland, Solicitor, Supreme Court. je6
J. H. HELGREN.
Wanted
A FEMALE SERVANT, TO DO GENERAL work in a small family, where there is another servant to share the labor. Good wages paid; also passage to Oymouth.
Apply to the American Consul, or to Capt. Winsor, Steamer New World. Good reference required. je6 1w
SHIP VORTIGERN.
Postponement of Sale.
THE SALE OF THE ABOVE SHIP is postponed. Due notice of Day will be given.
A. E. MATIN, Auctioneer.
je6 3t
REMOVAL.
Mrs Jamieson
Has removed to the Northwest
Corner of Douglas & Fort Streets,
Where she will always be found a
WELL-ASSORTED STOCK
OF
GROCERIES,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
je4 1m
For Honolulu, S. I.
THE SCHOONER ALBERNI WILL have immediate dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to the undersigned.
JANION, GREEN & RHODES.
je1
Municipal Notice.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Second Quarter of Municipal Rates on Insurance, Rental and Real Estate are now due, and payable forthwith, at the Town Clerk's Office, Broad street, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.
By order of the Mayor and Council.
W. LEIGH, Town Clerk.
Victoria, B. C., May 29, 1867.
FOR SALE,
IN BOND OR CASH PAID,
Ex Alberni, from Honolulu
S. I. SUGAR, No. 1, very superior
" " No. 1
" " No. 2
S. I. RICE, in 50lb. bags
S. I. COFFEE, in 90lb. bags.
Lowe Brothers.
je4 1m
NOTICE
UNLESS THE BILL DUE ME BY THE New Westminster Rifle Corps for Cigars smoked in honor of the Victoria Rifle Corps, which that body has visited New Westminster, be paid forthwith, I intend to apply to the Victoria Volunteers for payment of the same to the British Columbia Hospital for the benefit of the patients.
B. T. MULLEN, my27
Easy Shaving.
FRED. FAYNE IS STILL AT RESID. Stand on Johnson Street, four doors from Wharf street, and continues to work at prices to suit the times
Shaving 12 1/2 cents
Hair Cutting 25
Shampooing 25
my27
UNDERTAKING.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING a complete stock on hand, is now prepared to receive any order therefor, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
To Trade Supplied.
M. LEWIS
je4
Salt! Salt! Salt!
CARMEN ISLAND SALT, IN BAGS of about 120 pounds, just received and for Sale in lots to suit.
HENRY NATHAN, Wharf street.
ap27
TO LET.
THE NEWLY FINISHED HOTEL and RESTAURANT, at the corner of St. Nicholas, will be leased on reasonable terms. Enquire of
LD. LOWENBERG, Government street.
je4 1m
ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES,
Under the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe.
The successful results of the last HALF CENTURY have proved beyond question that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL
Possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents it from falling out or turning grey—cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, curly and glossy. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Price 3s. 6d.
CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the words "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, &c." in white letters, and their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, in red ink.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
Is unequalled for its rare and inestimable qualities in Improving and Beautifying the Complexion and Skin. It eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots and Discolorations, and renders the Skin soft, fair and blooming. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle.
SOUND AND WHITE TEETH
Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper maintenance of food.
ROWLANDS' ODOMO
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE
For Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth, Importing, & Pearl-Like Whiteness, Strengthening the Gums, and for rendering the breath sweet and pure. Price 2s. 0d. per box.
Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, and by their Appointment by
MESSRS LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Vancouver Island.
je6 2t & w 6m
DR HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.
The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and secondary organs is singularly soothing and consoling. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Hygieine in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties
Invigorate the System
Vigorous digestion and pure blood produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Thus the victim of a dyspeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified?
Dr Hostetter's Stomach Bitters
Will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system, regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal cells which dissolve the food, strengthen over-nerved nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthful play.
Strengthen the System.
The best means of imparting vigor to the broken-down frame and shattered constitution, which has yet been invented or discovered, is proffered to the feeble of both sexes and all ages in
Dr Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Debility, from whatever cause arising, may be cured; strength, in whatever manner it may have been wasted may be restored by the use of this powerful and healthful invigorant. For indigestion and all its painful effects, bodily and mental, they are a valuable remedy.
A Word to the Aged.
In the decline of life the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay can only be easily supplied by some invigorating preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged.
Dr Hostetter's Stomach Bitters,
As an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, and acts like a charm upon the spirits.
For Females.
Thousands of females resort to it as a remedy for hysteria, fluttering of the heart, nervous headache, vertigo, general debility, and all peculiar disturbances and derangement to which, as a sex, they are subject. It cheers and enlightens the depressed mental powers as well as strengthens the body, and its use is never followed off by any reaction.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Purchase only reliable dealers. Sold everywhere.
HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN, Agents, 227 Montgomery street (Russ Block), San Francisco.
For sale by
GRELLEY & FITZGERE, Victoria, V. I., And by all respectable Druggists, Grocers and Liquor Dealers.
my27 3p

Medical.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effective alternative that can be made. It is a combination of the purest Sarsaparilla, to be combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCURF AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptions, Ulcers, Pimples, Blisters, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or the Doubloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Rheumatism, Rickets, or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers, sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the purifying channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when the blood is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is found in the face, and it will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purification of the blood, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, later and painful disappointments have followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
has won for itself such a reputation for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, which is everywhere employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the mark, and that it is as effective as it has been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,
FOR THE CURE OF
Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dropsy, Puff Swelling, Erysipelas, Headache, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our **AMERICAN ALMANAC** in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure. Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers when other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by
MOORE & CO.,
Corner of Yates and Langley streets

PEPSINE.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE,
MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES,
MORSON'S PEPSINE GLOBULES.

Are perfectly palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion.

MANUFACTURED BY
T. MORSON & SON,
31, 33, and 124 Southampton Row, Russell Square, London, W.C.

In Bottles and Boxes from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.
Pancreatic Cod Liver Oil in 1/2 and 1 pint.

Saccharated Wheat Phosphates,
Introduced by Dr. F. Harvey, a Dietetic Preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the Food of Invalids and Children in general.

Is Gelineau and Kneass', orson's,
Pure Chemicals and Lactose Preparations.

**SHIPPING ORDERS CAREFULLY
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See Name, Address and Trade Mark. Orders to be made payable in London.

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m181y Agent for British Columbia.

Dinneford's Fluid Magnesia

Is the great remedy for
Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations and Biliary Affections.

It is the Physician's cure for
GOUT,
RHEUMATIC GOUT, GRAVEL, and other Complaints of the Urinary and Biliary Systems.

FEVER, AND FEVERISH IRRITABILITY OF SKIN,
It produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle medicine for Infants, it is highly recommended, and is in constant use, and when taken with our Acidulated Lemon Syrup.

A Delightful Effervescent Saline Aperient

PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.

And sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

Medical.
FRENCH MEDICINES IN VOGUE.
BY GRIMAULT & CO.,
Chemist to H. H. Prince Napoleon,
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NO MORE COD LIVER OIL

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSH RADISH

This syrup is employed with the greatest success, in place of Cod Liver Oil, to which it is infinitely superior. It cures diseases of the chest, scrofulous affections, green sickness, muscular atrophy and loss of appetite. It regenerates the constitution by purifying the blood, and is, in a word, the most powerful, reparative, and healthful medicine.

It never fatigues the stomach and bowels, and is administered with the greatest efficacy to young children subject to humors or obstruction of the glands. At last, it is very efficacious in the diseases of the skin.

No More Consumption.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This new medicine is a sovereign remedy in phthisis, and all the lung, promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers his health.

No More Poverty of the Blood and Pale Complexion.

DRS LERA'S PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This new ferruginous medicine contains the elements of the blood and bones, and is a sovereign remedy in all the diseases of the blood. It is different from all hitherto offered to the public, as it is colorless and tasteless. It specially cures chlorosis, pale complexion, anemic dyspepsia, muscular atrophy, and all the diseases of the blood.

The majority of the Academies of Medicine of Paris recognize the Phosphate of Iron as a medicine of delicate constitution, and it is the only one that is not a burden to the stomach, and does not cause constipation, or work against the system.

It is the only preparation which never causes constipation, and can be borne by the most delicate stomachs.

Nervous Headaches and Neuralgias.

Instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S BRAZILIAN GURANA.

A vegetable substance, used from time immemorial in Brazil, and entirely inodorous.

Better than Cod Liver Oil

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MARIUAE.

Where all other preparations have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. These insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe recent and chronic cases of phthisis, and all the diseases of the lungs, and all the diseases of the chest, and all the diseases of the blood.

GRIMAULT'S CAPSULES AND LIQUID EXTRACT OF MARIUAE.

BY BURIN DUSSON.

LABORATORY OF THE PARIS IMPERIAL ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

This delicious preparation is prescribed by the most reputed doctors in France, against all the diseases of the digestive functions, such as gastritis, gastralgia, long and painful digestion, wind in the stomach and bowels, constipation, jaundice, and complaints of the liver and lungs.

General Depot in Paris,
At GRIMAULT & CO'S
48 Rue Richelieu.

At APOCEREA
80 Boulevard de la Chapelle.

At TARTAGLIA & CO'S,
93 and 95 Franklin Street.

In San Francisco
At ROBINSON,
and at every good Chemist.

CURES AND COMFORT FOR THE BED-RIDDEN.

Holloway's Ointment.

"This wonderful Ointment acts like magic in relieving all the most distressing diseases of the skin, and all the diseases of the blood, and all the diseases of the system. It is the most powerful, reparative, and healthful medicine."

It cures all the diseases of the skin, and all the diseases of the blood, and all the diseases of the system. It is the most powerful, reparative, and healthful medicine."

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San Francisco Assaying
—AND—
REFINING WORKS.
No. 418 Montgomery Street,
(Successors to Kellogg, Howson & Co.)
CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000.

Directors:
JOHN PARROTT, R. McLANE,
WM. C. BALSTON, A. HAYWARD,
LOUIS A. GARNETT, J. H. HAYWARD.

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THIS COMPANY HAVING GREATLY ENLARGED their refining works, and introduced many other important improvements, are pleased to announce that they feel warranted in again reducing materially their terms of doing business.

The Tariff of Charges
Which they now submit to the public—considered with reference to the cost of material and labor—is lower than in any other part of the world, and secures to the mining interest of this coast an important benefit in both the refining and commercial value of the gold.

Their charges hereafter will be as follows:
For Assaying Deposits for Unparted Gold Bars.
One-half of one per cent. (heretofore a quarter) for amounts over \$1,000, and two dollars for any smaller sum. In return made in twenty-four hours.

For Assaying Deposits for Unparted Silver Bars.
Two dollars for the gold contained, up to \$1,000, and one-eighth of one per cent. for all amounts over that sum, and one-half of one per cent. for the silver contained. In return made in twenty-four hours.

For Refining Deposits made for Gold or Fine Bars.
On bullion under 300 parts gold, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts gold, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts gold, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts gold, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts gold, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts gold, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts gold, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts gold, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Gold into 22 Carats.
On bullion under 300 parts gold, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts gold, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts gold, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts gold, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts gold, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts gold, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts gold, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts gold, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 900 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 800 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 700 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 600 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 500 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 400 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 300 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 200 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 100 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 50 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 25 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 12 1/2 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 6 1/4 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 3 1/8 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1 3/4 Parts.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 7/8 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 3/4 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/2 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/4 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/8 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/16 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/32 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/64 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/128 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/256 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

For Refining Silver into 1/512 Part.
On bullion under 300 parts silver, 2 cents per ounce. On bullion from 300 to 400 parts silver, 4 cents per ounce. On bullion from 400 to 500 parts silver, 6 cents per ounce. On bullion from 500 to 600 parts silver, 8 cents per ounce. On bullion from 600 to 700 parts silver, 10 cents per ounce. On bullion from 700 to 800 parts silver, 12 cents per ounce. On bullion from 800 to 900 parts silver, 14 cents per ounce. On bullion from 900 to 1000 parts silver, 16 cents per ounce.

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